LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

No later intelligence has been received from Sistova, where the Russian loss in crossing was only 1,000 men, the Turks offering but a weak opposition.

The bombardment of Rustchuk continues, and the principal buildings of the town have been destroyed.

The town of Nikopoli has been destroyed by the Russian batteries.

The incident of Colonel Wellesley having been coldly received at the Russian Headquarters has been satisfactorily explained.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The headquarters of the Russian Army of the Danube have been transferred to Sistova.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CZAR TO THE BULGARIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A proclamation from the Czar to the Bulgarians adverts to the ties between Russian and Bulgarian Christians, states that the mission of the Russian Army is to secure the sacred rights of Bulgarian nationality, and appeals to the concord of the Christian population of Bulgaria. The proclamation then states that as the Russian Army advances the Turkish authorities will be replaced by a regular Russian organisation, in which the natives of the country will participate.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Cretans refuse to send delegates to Constantinople, as requested by the Porte, to explain their demands, and now ask the Sultan to send a mixed commission to Crete to examine into their grievances.

THE FIGHTING AT ZEVIN.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

According to a Russian official despatch there was fighting at Zevin on the 25th inst., when the Russians attacked and carried the advanced entrenchments of the Turks.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Russians admit having lost 880 men in killed at Zevin on the 25th ult., and that they were obliged to retire to their former position.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Latest advices state that the Russian troops have reached Khorassan.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TURKISH SUCCESSES AT BATOUM.

Russian official despatches substantially confirm the Turkish successes at Batoum on the 23rd and 24th inst. and admit that the Russians lost many in killed and wounded.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey state that operations at Soukoum Kaleh are at a standstill.

Dervish Pasha announces that on the 29th ult., after the combats near Batoum, the Russians withdrew to the neighbouring heights, which the Turks have attacked and since captured. Fighting still continues.

THE FULLER CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

LOND[illegible]

A Debate has taken place in the [illegible] the Fuller Case, during [illegible] made a speech arg[illegible]

[illegible] JUNE. [illegible]ent, arrived

[illegible] MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Chanda outward bound to Calcutta &c., left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 29, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton .... 56,000 bales.
Amount forwarded .... 4,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats .... 6,000 do.
Amount forwarded .... 1,000 do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton .... 33,069 do.
Do. do. do. Surats .... 7,000 do.
D. Stock of Cotton .... 1,009,000 do.
D. do. Surats .... 73,000 do.
D. do. of Cotton in London .... 40,000 do.

LONDON, JUNE 29, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 6-3.
8½ lbs. do. .... 7-3.
40s Mule Twist .... 0/10⅛.
3 per cent. Consols for account .... 94⅛.
5 per cent French Rente, 1873 .... 106⅞.
Bar Silver .... 53 15-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 84½.
4½ per cent. do. .... 84½.
5 per cent. do. .... 88½.
Exchange on India .... 1.8¾.
Total Coin in the Bank of France £91,000,000
" Notes in Circulation £97,200,000
Arrival—Barbary.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 1.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond [illegible]. [illegible] line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 1.

(Madras Time.)

[illegible], 5-26 P.M.—Weather equally, wind W. S. W., ther. max. 83, W. B. 78, min. 72, bar. 29.88. Fall of rain 58 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fresh and showery, wind S. W. by W. by S. 6, ther. 83, bar. 30.2. Fall of rain 57 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E.N.E. N. W., S.W. Fall of rain 98 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, ther. 80. Fall of rain 40 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 8⅝d. per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 1s. 9 1-16d. "
[illegible] 3 " " .... 1s. 9 1-16d. "
[illegible] .... 1s. 9⅛d. "

[illegible] PENN, C.I., R.A., is directed to pro[illegible] on special committee duty,—we [illegible]nnection with [illegible] is at [illegible] ven[illegible] ers, [illegible] s are dressed in [illegible]

[illegible] Supreme Government [illegible] of State for the services [illegible] arrange torpedo coast [illegible] we believe that [illegible] is the officer [illegible] expected in India.

[illegible] at Jubbulpore on [illegible] been almost con[illegible] it rained the [illegible] and gardens [illegible] and the culti- [illegible] The rainfall [illegible] precedented; [illegible] large Oomtee [illegible] considerably

AT the High Court on Saturday, in the case of Catherine Susanah Kennedy *vs.* John Kennedy, Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage with costs against the respondent, with an interim order for the custody of their child by the petitioner till the decree was made absolute six months hence. His Lordship held that the charges of cruelty and adultery were clearly proved against the respondent; and that there was nothing whatever in the petitioner's conduct to preclude her from the benefit of the relief she prayed for.

WE understand that a suit is shortly about to be filed by a firm of solicitors in Madras, against a well-known member of the sporting fraternity, on behalf of his wife, for a judicial separation on the ground of desertion.

MR. KNAPP, an Assistant Engineer at Rangoon, has been acquitted by the jury who tried him for firing a revolver at a policeman. The evidence tended to show that he was followed by a lot of drunken policemen and villagers, and that he only used his revolver in self-defence.

WE understand that suits against the Stewards of the Wellington races, individually, are about to be instituted in reference to the publication by them of a well-known racing confederacy as defaulters.

THE accounts of the Rangoon Municipality show a deficit of some Rs. 40,000. It appears that pay bills have been made out, and the amounts drawn twice. The late Secretary and the Accountant of the Engineer's Department, who had left Rangoon for the Straits, have been arrested.

MRS. D. B. ALLEN, the wife of a stamp officer at Dacca, is in trouble for using a service stamp on a private letter. This was detected in the Calcutta Post Office. She says she instructed her servant to buy a stamp, and he purchased it from a hawker who sells them.

VENGEANCE seems to have at last overtaken Babu Hem Nath Bose, Postmaster of Howrah, who was chiefly instrumental in getting Miss Mary Donnelly convicted. He has been suspended, it is said, by the orders of Mr. Macfarlane, the Postmaster-General, in consequence of certain charges of irregularity brought against him by one of the clerks in the Howrah Post Office.

THE Ladies Grenville, accompanied by a section of his Grace the Governor's household, left Madras on Friday by special train, *en route* to Ootacamund. They have, it is understood, found the excessive heat of the last fortnight very distressing, and the doctors have urged them to delay their departure no longer. His Grace remains in Madras, and does not at present think of proceeding to the Hills until September at the earliest.

SOMETIME back it was announced that Colonel McMaster, late Assistant Adjutant General at Secunderabad, was to get the command of the Madras 31st N. I. That arrangement has fallen through owing to a promise of the regiment having been made to Colonel Dawson by the Commander-in-Chief. Colonel McMaster will not, however, be long left out in the cold, as there is a speedy prospect of his getting another command.

MILITARY men who are likely to sit on Courts-martial should purchase Col. Maisey's Military Law, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the law which they administer as Judges. As matters now are, the most absurd decisions and the grossest instances of unfamiliarity with the law are exhibited. Two Courts-martial have sat within the past few weeks, and their proceedings are a scoff and a bye-word to all the journals of the Empire.

EDUCATION is to be, it is stated, among the first victims of the severe retrenchment rendered necessary by the famine. The reduction of grants-in-aid is now under the consideration of the Government, and is likely to be carried out at an early date.

THE finding of dead bodies in the public streets and thoroughfares of Bangalore has become a thing of common occurrence. Nearly [illegible] the Police pick up at least [illegible] The places w[illegible] gene[illegible] [illegible]dden disappearance [illegible] some say eight, native [illegible] East Indian Railway, who [illegible]ed on their trial on the ch[illegible] advantage of the present bl[illegible] to push forward the consignme[illegible] who were willing and ready to bribe [illegible] confess that we would have been better [illegible] if our native friends had stuck to their pos[illegible] endured their trials, and thus thrown useful ligh[illegible] on the question, at present being more or less [illegible] earnestly discussed, about the perfect safety of [illegible] substituting native for English officials along the whole line of railway.

A SHOCKING tragedy took place in the lines of the 8th N. I., on the morning of the 28 ult. The men were taking their accoutrements out of the bells of arms for an inspection parade, when two young Pathan recruits deliberately shot at two Lance Naicks of the same caste belonging to their company. One of the victims was shot in the side; he staggered and fell, and died in an hour. The other luckily escaped a shot aimed at him within a few feet, the bullet passing close to his ear. His assailant then proceeded deliberately to reload his Snider Rifle, and when seized and deprived of that weapon, drew his bayonet and attempted to stab the man he had fired at. They were both made over to the Cantonment Magistrate.

THE Inspector General of Police has furnished the Madras Government with a return showing the cattle destroyed by tigers and cheetahs during the quarter ending 31st March last. The victims were 377 bullocks, 382 cows, 128 calves, 94 buffaloes, 227 sheep, 174 goats, 12 horses or ponies, 5 asses, 7 dogs, and 18 pigs.

WE understand that the Madras Government is about to introduce a Bill into the Local Legislature on the subject of Mahommedan marriages and divorces. The Bill will be mainly drawn on the lines of the present Bengal Act I. of 1876, on the same subject. Owing to conflicting opinions in Bombay on such matters, legislation will probably have to be deferred for a time.

WE understand that the terminal charge on coal at Howrah, which at present is an impost amounting to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, is to be taken off at once. This is a concession which is likely to be valuable to many commercial interests.

MR. KIPLING, as Curator of the Lahore Museum, well deserves the thanks awarded him by the Government of the Punjab. That the Museum is becoming more and more [illegible] the increasing number of visitors [illegible] of new contributions proves that [illegible] whilst the list grows with its popularity. Several [illegible] things exhibited are private loans; notably Mr. Robert Shaw has lent a variety of embroideries, enamels, furs, household utensils, arms, &c., from Central Asia. "As it becomes more generally known," says Mr. Kipling, "that objects of interest are received for exhibition, it is probable that the number of loans will increase."

IT is reported from Persia that the Russians have met with a reverse at Kizil Arvat, and that all the Turkoman tribes in that region have united to protest against the Russian occupation of the valley of the Atrek and the surrounding districts. The Turkomans are said to maintain that they are really Persian subjects, and declare that they are willing to give their allegiance either to Persia or to Afghanistan, but not to Russia.

AT the seat of war, hitherto, there has been more lying than fighting, says the *Bombay Guardian*. That glorious invention, the telegraph, has to accommodate itself to the ways of this sinful world. Falsehood has not exclusive control of the wires, but alternates with truth on the singalier's bench. So one day we are told of a victory, and the next day turns it into a defeat; one day tells of the taking of some place, and the next day informs us that it has not been taken. And so on.

THE following important letter, dated the 28th May, has been addressed by Dr. Baring, the Bishop of Durham, to the Bishop of Calcutta. It has been published with the writer's permission.

"MY LORD,—His Grace the Archbishop of York has forwarded to me a copy of the Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Bishops, held at Calcutta on March 8th, and has informed me that it is your request that each of his suffragans should express directly to yourself, and not through him, the judgment they formed with reference to those Resolutions. I must own that I have read them with very great regret. Their object when stated in plain words seems to me to interfere needlessly and unwisely with the great Missionary Society for whose past work, the Conference recognises its high appreciation, to claim for the Bishop a dangerous increase of power, and to deprive the inferior Clergy and Catechists of that rightful liberty of action which they have hitherto exercised with due regard to the laws and customs of the Church of England. I deem it very probable that the so-called 'Anglican Synod of 1878,' before which you state that you intend to bring these Resolutions, will readily confirm them. For that Synod will have the same essential defect in its constitution which attaches to the Calcutta Episcopal Conference, viz., that it will consist only of Bishops, and that the inferior Clergy and Laity will have no voice in its decisions. And it needs little knowledge of human nature to predict that a Synod consisting only of Bishops will not be loath to stretch to the utmost the limits of episcopal power. But the recent lamentable events in the Diocese of Colombo, and the attempt on the part of the Bishop to 'coerce' his clergy by the exercise of despotic authority, have, I trust, opened the eyes of the church to the danger of entrusting to any Bishop or *informal* court held by the Bishop, an arbitrary power which can so easily be exercised for the destruction, and not the edification, of a Native Church gathered from among the heathen. I therefore confidently hope that these Calcutta Episcopal Resolutions will be generally condemned by Laity and Clergy, and firmly resisted by the great Missionary Societies which have hitherto conducted their operations with the hearty sanction and approval of the Episcopate and with loyal regard for the principles and practice of the Church of England, of which they are the faithful handmaids and representatives in so many distant parts of the world."

HOW much greater the distress has been in the Madras Presidency than in Bombay, says the *Madras Times*, "may be gathered from the fact that, whilst in the West they are rejoicing over the famine conquered, in this Presidency the clouds of gloom are deepening, and every relief officer is working 'double tides.' His Grace has shown himself alive to the expected pressure by his journey to Trichinopoly to devise plans for aiding the traffic from another seaport. Apparently all possible means have been, or are being, taken to meet the emergency, but nevertheless the suffering is great, the misery deep, and Death will reap a busy harvest before things once more reach their normal state."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA. In. cts.	FORT. In. cts.	BYCULLA. In. cts.
Saturday, June 30, up to 8 a.m.	0 8	0 18	0 0
Sunday, July 1, up to 8 a.m.	0 10	0 11	0 25
Previously registered	35 21	27 28	28 81
Total up to date	35 39	27 57	29 6
Fall up to 1st July 1876	24 50	11 98	28 79

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OMRAOTEE, JUNE 26.

HAVING taken a stroll into the native town the other day, I could not help admiring the architectural antiquities of the place. It is a pity the authorities should allow such ancient structures to fall into ruin. The wall around the city was constructed, it is said, at a cost of three and a half lakhs of rupees, in the year 1747; it is about 2½ miles long and from 20 to 28 feet high, with five large and four small gateways. The most remarkable places in the city are the two temples of *Bhowani* alias *Amba* and *Balajee*. The former temples—tradition has it—were constructed about 850 years ago. The town derives its name from the fair goddess *Amba*. In this district the antiquities are few compared to the other districts in Berar; but no matter how few, they should be preserved. The labour and expense of erecting must have been enormous, and the materials seem to be of the A 1. class. This town is the greatest depot in the H. A. D. for all kinds of merchandize, and yet the place is to be abandoned by the Commissioner to satisfy the whims of somebody for a sickly locale. Akola is the most unhealthy town in all Berar; look up the mortuary register for any period, and the death rate will be found to be more than in the other districts. Having this glaring facts before us, I am surprised at Sir Richard Meade acceding to the caprices of some one. In 1867 the head-quarters of the commissioner was removed from Ellichpur to this station, there being no accommodation; the Berar surplus revenue was brought to play a conspicuous part in the construction of several buildings for offices, and now it is to be forsaken for a worse place to utilize the rest house-barrack at Akola; it is like jumping from the fire into the frypan. This is the way the money goes! Here is the mortuary register for April last, which will corroborate my assertion that King Death is more partial to the Akola district than in any other:—

	Deaths.	Births.	Population.
Akola	1,467	1,598	4,89,657
Amraoti	1,073	1,297	4,96,379
Buldana	1,348	1,249	3,65,779
Bassim	685	737	2,08,905
Ellichpur	499	542	2,37,709
Wun	800	1,088	3,43,426
Total	5,872	6,509	2,184,945

The above figures speak for themselves. Akola suffered most from small-pox, fever and bowel complaints; the sanitation of this town seems to call for in[illegible] this season of the year. [illegible] native population [illegible] districts [illegible]

the [illegible] a M[illegible] was [illegible] hou[illegible] who [illegible] the [illegible] June, [illegible] sleepi[illegible] 12 o'c[illegible] smoki[illegible] the de[illegible] raised [illegible] street. [illegible] on the [illegible] the dec[illegible] and poi[illegible] his bed [illegible] somethi[illegible] ceased, [illegible] wounded [illegible] whereu[illegible] deceased [illegible] prisoner [illegible] an open [illegible] partly [illegible] ground [illegible] found [illegible] deceased [illegible] wound in [illegible] abdomen, which was [illegible] died abo[illegible] or two hours and a [illegible] the occur[illegible]

Jumma [illegible] man, residing in Gogarry Mohla, said [illegible] acquainted with the prisoner whom [illegible] known for [illegible] years as a [illegible] mendicant. He [illegible] in the [illegible] of feeding him every morning and allowed him to [illegible] in the verandah of his [illegible] which was raised about 2 feet or 2½ feet above [illegible] level of [illegible] The prisoner was in the habit of sleeping in the verandah, and [illegible] Ali Dada, also slept there. On the night of the [illegible] he passed through the verandah about 10 o'clock and saw the prisoner lying down there on a mattress on the floor, and Shaik Ali Dada was also there lying on a *charpoy*, or native bedstead. Shaik Ali [illegible] appeared to be asleep. He could not say whether the prisoner was asleep or not. They were lying about a cubit and a half apart. No one else was in the verandah but those two. He went to his bedroom on the first floor of the house and went to sleep, but he was awakened about 12 o'clock by a noise in the street, and came downstairs again on to the verandah, where he found the prisoner sitting upon his mattress. Shaik Ali Dada was lying outside the verandah in the street, about 8 or 10 paces from where the prisoner was seated. A number of people were about him. He did not go off the verandah, but could see from there that Shaik Ali Dada was lying on his stomach on the ground. A sepoy was called [illegible] spoke to Shaik Ali Dada. The prisoner [illegible] what was said. The sepoy asked Shaik Ali Dada who had struck him, and the deceased replied "Hajee Sahib struck me." Hajee Sahib was one of the prisoner's names. The prisoner did not say anything. He (the witness) saw when the deceased was raised from the ground that he had a wound in the stomach. The deceased was taken away to the hospital, and afterwards the witness saw his dead body, when he attended the Coroner's inquest. The deceased was 21 or 22 years of age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—The deceased was a strong young man. During the 12 years he had known him the prisoner had been a well conducted man, so far as he was aware.

Rama Sukloo, the next witness, said he was a cart driver and lived in Gogarry Mohla. He remembered the night when the deceased was killed. After his evening meal at 9 o'clock, he went and sat down where some carts stood, about 50 feet from the previous witness's house. He was smoking [illegible] when he heard a cry of "Ha!" and on looking towards the house from which the cry came he saw the deceased fall from the verandah on to the ground in the street. He ran towards the fallen man, and asked him what was the matter, and he said the [illegible] Hajee who was lying on the verandah had struck him. He pointed towards the prisoner, and the witness looked in that direction and saw him sitting on the verandah and in the act of putting something under the mattress, on which he was lying. A light was brought and he looked to see how the deceased was wounded, and saw that his bowels protruded through a [illegible] in the lower part of the stomach. When he saw [illegible] he called out for [illegible] the prisoner and [illegible] was searched, when a knife was found [illegible] the spot where he had seen the prisoner hiding something. The deceased was [illegible] the hospital, and died about one o'clock. When he heard the cry he had mentioned, he did not hear any words spoken between the deceased and the prisoner. He was sufficiently near, if any words had passed, to have heard them. There was no one else except the prisoner on the verandah when he ran up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—He had never seen either the prisoner or the deceased before.

Mr. Wm. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, stated that when the case was before him at the Fort Police Court, the prisoner cross-examined the first witness, Jumma Mahomed. He asked, "Do you know if Shaik Ali Dada was in the habit of annoying and abusing me?" The answer was "I do not." The next question was, "Do you know about the quarrel which took place between Shaik Ali Dada and myself about ten days before?" The answer to that was "I do not."

Mugbool Ambaga Seedee cooley, said he lived in Gogarry Mohla. On the night of the 4th of June, about 11 o'clock, he was walking along that street when he saw some people there and a man lying wounded on the ground. The prisoner was on the verandah of a house close to the street, and the witness assisted the police sepoys in searching him and his bedding. Under the pillow, he found a knife which he handed to one of the police sepoys. When he found the knife the blade and part of the haft were buried in the (earthen?) floor of the verandah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—There was no blood on the knife when he found it.

Shaik Abdoola Hafiz, a police naik, said he was on duty on the night in question in a lane leading into the Gogarry Mohla, when he heard a cry of "sepoy," and on going to the place he saw a crowd of people in the street and in the midst was a man sitting with his head drooping towards the ground. He raised this man's head and found that he was insensible. The man had a wound in the stomach and he called a buggy and took him to the J. J. Hospital. In the buggy he again became conscious and cried out, and the witness asked him who had struck him, when he replied that Hajee Sahib had struck him.

Two other police sepoys corroborated the evidence as to the finding of the knife, and deposed to the prisoner being taken into custody.

Mr. Inspector Brewin gave evidence to the effect that when in the hospital, the deceased identified the prisoner as the man who had stabbed him, and said to the prisoner, "Hajee Sahib, you ought not to have done this." The prisoner in reply to that, "you ought not to have abused me."

Dr. Knapp, second S[illegible]geon at the Jamsetjee Hospital, who made a *post mor*[illegible] examination of the deceased, said he found the abdominal cavity was filled with blood, and the stomach and part of the large intestine having been punctured. The cause of death was internal bleeding. He saw the deceased before his death. There was very little external bleeding. The wound was about 3½ inches deep.

In answer to Mr. Jardine, Dr. Knapp said he thought the wound was inflicted by a thrust followed by a cut. He did not think a fall from a verandah 2½ feet high would aggravate the wound, unless it struck against something. The carrying the deceased in a buggy to the hospital might have accelerated his death by some ten minutes, but would have no further effect.

Dr. Lyon, chemical analyser to Government, said he had examined the knife produced and found a very faint trace of blood on the blade, near the point.

Esmail Nuttoo, a cutler, said the prisoner bought the knife produced from his shop in the market about a month and seven days ago.

The prisoner, in his statement at the Police Court, said he was asleep on the night in question, and was awakened by a noise in the street when he was told that the deceased had been struck.

The Advocate General did not think it necessary to exercise his privilege of summing up the evidence given for the prosecution.

Mr. Jardine, for the defence, submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction on the capital charge, but that, supposing the wound which caused the deceased's death to have been inflicted by the prisoner, the crime was only culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship summed up the case for an hour when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Prisoner at the bar, the jury have taken a more merciful view of your case; and I quite concur with them. But there are circumstances of premeditation as evidenced by the purchase of the knife by you. That makes your case border very closely on a case of premeditated murder. And in reason you cannot expect a punishment much shorter of that provided for murder. Moreover, the common and cowardly use of the knife must be put down with a high hand notwithstanding that there are circumstances which act powerfully to mitigate punishment. It was the opinion of the jury in which I concur, that you had received provocation. And you have received a very high character. Your patron has said that you had borne for many years a very high character, which serves you well. The [illegible] Court is that you be kept [illegible] hard labour [illegible]

[illegible] then adjourned until this [illegible] the other murder case—the [illegible] be tried.

[illegible] IN SUPPORT [illegible] MOVEMENT

[illegible]ally summoned on Saturday [illegible] meeting in support [illegible] the Gover[illegible]

[illegible] teer[illegible] Jut[illegible] corp[illegible] and sti[illegible] of [illegible] have the volunteers. [illegible] of the sister Presidency [illegible] Madras [illegible] and why should we, who sometimes [illegible] *primus in India*,—why should we [illegible] (Cheers). Gentlemen, [illegible] know very w[illegible] like this we never [illegible] what may [illegible] heard of the single [illegible] the thunderbolt is [illegible] this I say is essential in a country where [illegible] are to be expected. And, gentlemen, [illegible] quiet times like these look forward calm[illegible] to the coming of the thunderbolt are the[illegible] does come, will regard it with stead[illegible] undisturbed minds. (Applause.) Yo[illegible] latin dictum 'si vis pacem para bellum' [illegible] venture roughly to translate thus, [illegible] preserve the peace, keep yourselves in rea[illegible] (Laughter and applause.) Therefore, organise yourselves now in time of [illegible] danger [illegible] we can [illegible] always [illegible] the supreme [illegible] given the Garrison at Co[illegible] -Chief [illegible] you may keep your [illegible] of the country, for [illegible] volunteers, will take care of itself. Now, gentlemen, these being the general [illegible] I will address myself to a few practi[illegible] then, as to numbers. A list has j[illegible] hands containing, I think, [illegible] gentlemen, you will allow me to say that thi[illegible] as a commencement, but for an end [illegible] enough. (Applause.) Why, the Calcutta corps [illegible] 700 or 800 names on its roll, and can always p[illegible] onets on parade; even Lahore has a couple of [illegible] Darjeeling has 100 and Madras has 400 or [illegible] why should we content ourselves with [illegible] beginning of say 150? I would place before [illegible] goal for your ambition to reach at least the n[illegible] 500. (Applause). Even with 500 names o[illegible] roll, you will not be able to put more than 400 bayo[illegible] parade. Consider the number of Europeans and Ea[illegible] Indians in this city. I find from the Census table that the[illegible] fully 7,500 Europeans and 2,500 East Indians,—say [illegible] persons in all—in Bombay, and I take it that in this [illegible]try a very large number, say half of these, will be [illegible] And men in this country are almost always of an age [illegible] bearing arms. Fortunately, we have very few old [illegible] amongst us. We may have some boys; but most of the[illegible] are in the prime of life. (Hear, hear.) Say that I over[illegible] the number in taking the arms-bearing populati[illegible] Europeans and East Indians to be 5,000, and [illegible] ought to make some allowance for boys [illegible] must be some 4,000 Europeans and East Indians [illegible] should get 500 men [illegible] next point; [illegible] attending to [illegible] come [illegible]

having enrolled yourselves, you will attend the drills and exercises. (Hear, hear.) Permit me to say that nothing so destroys the appearance of a Volunteer Corps on great occasions as this, that there are some men who attend regularly, and who thoroughly understand their work and handle their arms as soldiers should handle them, but there are some others who have never attended properly but only come on show days, and these men entirely put out the general bearing of the corps and vex the really good men by their comparatively incompetent proceedings so that the whole thing is thrown out of gear. (Applause.) I believe a large number of those who are willing and fit to join the corps live somewhere near the Fort and near the Esplanade, so that there are plenty of parade grounds close at hand. Then, again, above all things, let me urge you to take care to choose thoroughly competent officers, (hear, hear)—men who are not only popular as very good fellows, but men, also, who thoroughly understand infantry drill and exercises. (Applause.) The way to keep a corps together is to have a commandant and an adjutant who are thorough masters of their work, who, by every movement they make and by every word they speak, command the confidence and respect of the men under them. (Applause.) It is all very well for you to ask me to be your honorary Colonel; that I shall be happy to be (Loud cheers); and it may also be very well to ask other men to accept honorary offices in connection with the corps; but the real work must be done by the Commandant and the Adjutant, and permit me to say that that sort of work can only be done by professional men. (Hear, hear.) In Bengal and on the other side of India, we always used to manage to get some highly accomplished professional officer—somebody from the Line: and the Government generally, in co-operation with the corps, used to manage to keep that officer in some appointment at the Presidency town so that he could be always available. Now, if you shall be pleased to ask the Government of Bombay to make some similar arrangement, I am sure that the Government will be most happy to listen to your request. (Applause.) Permit me to commend this in reiteration most especially to your attention, because I am sure there is no one circumstance so essential to success if the corps is to be kept up. It is possible to form a Volunteer Corps without professional men; the enthusiasm of the moment and perhaps the eloquence of the many accomplished speakers who will come after me, may induce you to join the movement in large numbers; but, as an old volunteer and as a man who has seen what these things really are, permit me to assure you that a corps cannot be kept together unless you have a first-rate professional commandant and a professional adjutant. (Hear, hear.) Remember that there was a corps once formed in Bombay that flourished for a while, but then fell away and gradually died off. That kind of result is sure to happen unless you can get men who are thorough masters of infantry exercises and tactics. Then, another point is to take care to get first-rate musketry instruction. For that, you must have butts. I know that in a highly populous island like this it is extremely difficult to get ground where butts can be placed for rifle practice with safety to the public. I know that our friends the Railway Volunteers have to go to some distance, I believe to some place beyond Tanna, and the troops of the line have to go to Bandora for their musketry practice and exercises; and it is possible we may have to make some similar arrangement. There again, if ground be wanted for butts, and if you can obtain a sufficient number to attend, I am sure that, with the assistance of Government, we shall manage to get some suitable place. (Hear, hear.) Then another point is to try to arrange, if the corps is formed, to go out at least once a year into camp for, say a week, or if a week were found too long in this busy place, then say for three or four days. Recollect that in Calcutta, which is also a busy place, the Volunteers go out for a week. Last year I myself was in camp with them for a couple of days and an uncommonly pleasant party it was. The men learn more in that way; they work and pull together, they become accustomed to something like the military life, and above all things they learn their work in the field. In Calcutta we used to arrange with the merchants in the first place, some general holiday, when they could conveniently give leave to their assistants, when the tradesmen could for a short time partially close their shops, and when the Courts of Justice were closed for a time. Then we used to give a holiday at the public offices so that all the clerks might attend. And we may do the same here. Here, also, some general holiday might be fixed, and then the millowners might give their hard-worked young men a day or two of liberty, the merchants might spare their assistants, and the tradesmen do the same, and we might close our public offices; and if we can do that, we will manage with the railway companies for an excursion train, we will have camps fixed through the commissariat, and we shall be able to let our volunteers see something of real military life (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, these are all practical points which I would primarily press upon your attention. Before I sit down, let me say that with regard to the Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who are present, it would indeed be carrying coals to Newcastle to appeal to their patriotism and public spirit. To the East Indians or Indo-Britons who I have no doubt are present here in large numbers, I would say "gentlemen now is the time for you to prove that British blood flows in your veins." (Applause.) Then, I do hope that if the corps is formed, there will be a high moral and religious tone preserved. In Calcutta and elsewhere, the volunteers always have church [illegible] each christian denomination chooses some chaplain or minister to act in an honorary capacity in connection with the corps, and when they go out to the camps, flags and banners can be spread over the drums for a pulpit and the soldier worshippers can be gathered together under the blue arch of heaven. I hear much of the doings of the Young Men's Christian Association in Bombay. We know how much good they do among the seamen in the harbour—how they actually waylay every ship as it enters the port with their offices of benevolence and their ministrations of charity—how they hold religious services on the week-days and on the Sundays. I say these are exactly the men who ought to join a corps of volunteers; they are men of a steady, resolute purpose [illegible] will thoroughly stick to what they undertake. [illegible] again, there are the Temperance [illegible] also contain ardent, resolute, earnest men, the very stuff of which good volunteers are composed. [illegible] also, we may appeal [illegible] Masonic [illegible] representative of one [illegible] (Applause.) [illegible] in Bombay, [illegible] understand [illegible] formed [illegible] (Applause.)

a time when the British Em[illegible] as tremendous as it has ever [illegible] and it is within view to the [illegible] the repose of the empire may be [illegible] everyone of us to come forward [illegible] show that he is a worthy citizen [illegible] cheers.) Then, another cause wh[illegible] having contributed to the failure [illegible] raise a volunteer corps in Bombay [illegible] that movement has been looked upon with indifference, if [illegible] neglect, by the successive Governments of this Pres[illegible] (Hear, hear.) I think, sir, that your presence to-da[illegible] the very cordial welcome which you have given to the [illegible] of co-operation by the volunteers here, will be equiv[illegible] to an addition of 200 bayonets to the corps and m[illegible] regarded as a security that it will be a success. (Applau[illegible]) There is one thing more I should like to mention, viz., that I do not think sufficient pains were taken in the former corps to make the duties of the volunteers agreeable to them. No doubt all that your Excellency has said about the importance of attention to drill is extremely valuable, and no corps can be a success unless the men attend punctually to their duties, but at the same time we know that in England those duties are very agreeably varied, and that the pleasant rifle competitions at Wimbledon, the outings to other places, the parades here and there, and the marches past—such as the admirable one I had the pleasure of seeing last year when the Prince of Wales reviewed 20,000 volunteers in Hyde Park—all these things give the volunteers a pride in their work, and unless some encouragement of the sort is held out to them here to vary the dull and dreary routine of drill work, it is very probable that the strength of the corps will fall off. It seems to me that a very great deal might be done in this way, if we had a number of honorary members of the corps,—if the men who have not time or inclination to join for active work were permitted to join as honorary members, who, on retiring from India, could give prizes to be competed for. (Hear, hear.) I can imagine nothing more pleasurable for a Member of Council, a Judge of the High Court, or a successful barrister or merchant, on retiring from India with a large fortune,—I can imagine no more pleasurable way for such a man to perpetuate his memory in this country than by giving a valuable cup to be competed for by the Bombay Volunteers. (Laughter, and applause.) I think also that our mercantile firms and other associations might come forward and form a volunteer band, which would be a great advantage to the corps and a great benefit to the town. (Hear, hear.) We have long tried to get up a band in Bombay, and, if we had one in connection with the Volunteer Corps, the corps would become the most popular institution in the whole island. I have offered these remarks in justification of my proposition, and I will say no more except to express a hope that you will give practical effect to this resolution by forming a corps which will be a credit to the leading city of India and to the kind and generous patronage His Excellency the Governor is willing to extend towards it. (Applause.)

MR. HAMILTON MAXWELL—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion which has been proposed by Mr. Maclean, and I can only regret that I am not possessed of that wonderful flow of eloquence which he has displayed, in order that I might make my seconding of it agreeable to all present. There is one point—the band, about which I wish to make a few remarks. If Mr. Maclean had had as much trouble about getting up a band for Bombay as I have had, he would never have mentioned the subject. I was a poor unfortunate member of a committee employed in getting up a town band for Bombay, and in that capacity I was scowled at by my friends and snubbed by a native gentleman for asking for subscriptions, and was made to think myself a very disagreeable fellow indeed. (Laughter.) The band died a natural death after a very short time. But that has nothing to do with the Volunteer movement. I am sure from His Excellency's hearty support, and from the great enthusiastic spirit and number of the men as compared with the last Volunteer Corps, this is the commencement of very successful corps, which will be an honour to Bombay and a credit to its honorary commandant, His Excellency the Governor. (Applause.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—Will any gentleman address the meeting?

MR. PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA—After the very graceful compliment paid to the peace-loving and loyal character of the inhabitants, I think I shall not be wrong if I express a feeling of surprise at the character of the resolution which has now been laid before this public meeting of the people of Bombay. (Hear, Hear.) I have not the slightest object in opposing the very excellent project which His Excellency and the gentlemen who have followed him have laid before this meeting for the formation of a Volunteer Corps for the better preservation of the safety of the town and island of Bombay. But, gentlemen, the proposition now laid before you is for forming a corps which shall consist of only one of the numerous classes which compose the varied community of this city. The Volunteer Corps which is proposed to be formed is to be solely and exclusively amongst the European inhabitants of Bombay. (Hear, hear, and some hisses.) Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to say one word as to the advisability of such a corps, and I don't mean to say a single word as to the advisability of raising a Volunteer Corps from the native portions of the community (hear, hear); but I think that the native inhabitants of Bombay who have attended this meeting in such large numbers may well complain at being called here simply to assist at an exclusive movement of this sort (Hear, hear). If the European inhabitants of this town had convinced themselves of the necessity and desirability of forming a Volunteer Corps among themselves, it was certainly open to them to have called a meeting of their own people and to have taken such steps as they might think fit to carry out their project; but I must admit that it seems to me extraordinary conduct on the part of the promoters of this meeting to try to do this in the presence of all the inhabitants of the town. It seems to me—and though I say it with great diffidence; I think I should say it boldly—that the native inhabitants of this town, when a proposition of this sort is laid before a public meeting of the inhabitants, are called to attend simply—if I may be allowed to say so—to assist at passing a vote of want of confidence in themselves. (Applause.) A proposition of this kind to a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay is simply asking the native classes to assist at their own execution. Now, there may or there may not be reasons for asking us to exclude ourselves from this Volunteer Corps—I do not propose to go into that question now; but I do think that in fairness and gracefulness we ought never to have been called to attend a public meeting for the purpose of being asked not to allow ourselves to be included in [illegible] movement the stirring nature and the very patriotic [illegible] of which have been laid before us so forcibly by [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] to urg[illegible] not yet p[illegible] as Volunteer[illegible] means in their [illegible] states, if there are [illegible] help the movement, [illegible] committee, their names [illegible]

MR. P. M. MEHTA—With [illegible] hand in the amendment wh[illegible] resolution?

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—I think that as this amendment relates to another resolution we had better conclude our consideration of the motion at present before the meeting before I refer to it. (Cheers.) His Excellency then put the resolution to the vote and it was carried unanimously, an alteration being made in the wording of the latter portion so as to give the committee power to add to their number.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—Then, now, before proceeding to the next resolution, I will read the amendment which was proposed by a native gentleman to the first resolution, which I could not read sooner as it was not placed in my hands. The amendment was proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and seconded by Mr. K. T. Telang, and it runs thus—"That it is not advisable to resolve on the formation of a Volunteer Corps composed exclusively of Europeans, in a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay." Now, I would desire to explain to the native gentlemen who I am glad to see are present in such large numbers at this moment, a circumstance which is doubtless extremely well-known to all the European gentlemen present, viz.—that there is great doubt whether, according to the rules and practice in the government of this country, a Volunteer Corps can be formed of anybody except Europeans. (Loud applause and some hisses.) That a corps can be formed of Europeans is well known. There are certain rules under which such corps can be organised and under which they can continue to exist, and there are also rules under which they receive subsidies from Government and under which they can receive arms and ammunition. Whether the rules admit of similar corps being formed among natives is not within my knowledge at this moment. Though I do not feel called upon to pronounce on the point, it perhaps is doubtful, so that while, on the one hand, I am sure and everybody is sure that a corps can be formed of Europeans, we are not sure whether the rules and laws under which we all live admit of a corps being formed of natives. Therefore I think the meeting will be of opinion that this amendment is very difficult to put at this moment. (Applause.) I can assure all our native friends who are present here that we Europeans sympathise very much with their loyal sentiments to which utterance has been given by the native gentlemen who have addressed the meeting, and we rejoice to see what a loud and cordial response was given to those sentiments by the other native gentlemen who are assembled in such large numbers around us; but whether those sentiments can be carried out into practice by the native gentlemen forming themselves into a Volunteer Corps is a matter of doubt. And that being the case, I trust that the native gentlemen present will not press this amendment further at this moment. (Applause.) If they are of opinion that a Volunteer Corps ought to be formed among themselves, they can hold a meeting for that purpose (hear, hear), and if, at such meeting, resolutions shall be carried to the effect that the forming of a Volunteer Corps among natives is proper and expedient, it is quite open to them to forward such resolutions for the consideration of Government, and though I am quite unable at this moment to give any indication as to what reply would have to be given, I can promise them that their wishes shall receive the best consideration which Government can give them. (Applause.) But I am sure the native gentlemen very well know that, like all other British Institutions, the Government of Bombay is bound absolutely by the rules of the British service, and therefore I cannot say more at this moment than that whatever loyal and patriotic sentiments they may be pleased to give expression to, either among themselves privately or in meetings publicly, will meet with the sympathy of their British fellow subjects in Bombay and with the cordial appreciation of the Bombay Government. (Loud applause.)

MR. P. M. MEHTA—With deference to the explanation which has fallen from His Excellency, and after the statement that this meeting was intended only for the European inhabitants of Bombay, I [illegible] say that I will not press the amendment. (Hear[illegible]

The Hon'ble [illegible] next moved—[illegible] His Excellen[illegible] said—I think, [illegible] Honorary [illegible] well as European [illegible] gentle[illegible] concourse around [illegible] gentlem[illegible] ling there may [illegible] me, tha[illegible] motion before [illegible] have be[illegible] this last reso[illegible] you to-[illegible] for one mo[illegible] lution c[illegible] ment. [illegible] topic w[illegible] I fro[illegible] thi[illegible] Mr. [illegible] for [illegible] more [illegible] of p[illegible] Maj[illegible]

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[illegible] one [illegible] achieve- [illegible] whenever [illegible] touched on topics [illegible] fear, be distasteful to [illegible] and me. I thank them [illegible] which they have listened to. [illegible] have gathered from what I have [illegible] the sentiments of all the European gentlemen [illegible] about me—that there is no idea of excluding them from the exercise of patriotic sentiments. There is no desire to keep them down; the idea is that Europeans, as such, will form a better Volunteer Corps—a better Volunteer Club—closing up their ranks European to European, than if they were intermixed with men of different classes, and to a certain extent of different feelings. The Europeans present cannot but be aware and you native gentlemen cannot but be aware that however patriotic you may be, however loyal—and no one doubts your loyalty after the many manifestations of it which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales experienced not so long ago—notwithstanding your loyalty and everything which qualifies you to be good citizens, there are and there must be some differences of feeling. You do not look across those broad waters to the sparkling gems set in the silver sea as Britons do,—that feeling must necessarily be strange to your breasts, and with Britons that is the feeling which unites them man to man—I have thought of my native land and I am one with my kind. This is the feeling which foreigners, such as you are, find distressingly exclusive at times, but which you must accept as belonging to the national character. You must take the Briton as he is, so must the Government and then State, and you find that on the whole he is capable of great achievements, of doing justice, and of forming the way to growth and development, which has never been realised in any other race. Some of you gentlemen are acquainted, I have no doubt, with the beautiful poem in which Goethe, in the fair and playful forms of poetry by which genius is so well able to set forward striking truths, describes a prince's invitation to his banquet, where he says "Bring forth a soldier who has never felt the touch of cowardice, a preacher who has never felt a drop of guile, a lover who has always been constant," and so the enumeration goes on. The messengers go forth and search high and low and come back with no guests, and the Prince then says "go forth and bring them, faults and all; they are my kind; I must have them with their faults, and then my table will be filled." Now this must needs be the feeling of Government when it invites Europeans or natives to assist in the government of this country; it must take them with their whole national character, because that character cannot be laid aside at the bidding of Government or for any passing necessity. The Englishman must be taken as he is, and if he is willing to do great services, the native gentlemen who will enjoy the benefit of those services should not throw cold water on a movement to make use of them, or feel it an injury to themselves, but they should rejoice in it, and if there be any noble jealousy in their minds, let them do something for themselves, and offer themselves to Her Majesty, as a holocaust if need be, on the altar of patriotism. I think, gentlemen, that after what I have said, we must all see that H. E. the Governor, in coming to preside at this meeting, and in taking so great an interest in the movement which this meeting is intended to bring to a full development, has shown the true instinct of a statesman. I am launched into a number of recollections by the remarks which have been made here, and it occurs to me at this moment that there was a time when a great statesman in Rome spoke of Cato as addressing the Senate too often in the spirit not of the Roman people, but of the imaginary republic of Plato. Now, I think that, so far as we have gone in the political life of this country, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta was rather taking the part of Cato and speaking, not as "these dregs of Romulus," but in the spirit of the imaginary republic of Plato. (Laughter.) His aspirations are those of a patriot and a philosopher. I doubt it not, and no one that I know of here does doubt it. I trust those aspirations will be realised; but at this moment, in this place, on this occasion, I cannot help feeling that they are a little out of place. I trust the time will come for their realisation, and till then I trust Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, and the other able gentleman—whom [illegible] the pleasure, I think [illegible] my friend,—will exert [illegible] not so much [illegible] any feeling of envy and [illegible] their [illegible] countrymen, but rather [illegible] and patriotism, [illegible] the duty [illegible] (Loud Applause.)

Mr. N. Oliver seco[illegible] H. E. THE Gov[illegible] reading [illegible] to you a moti[illegible] I will content myself [illegible] at pleasure in [illegible] it shall be fo[illegible] [illegible]

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MEDICAL REFEREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.

THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company.

The Life Branch also progresses satisfactorily and next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE
HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
BY "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, [illegible] Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station [illegible]

There is no [illegible] not be also specially valuable [illegible] looking to the great and increasing num[illegible] Railw[illegible] Passengers on the two trunk lines [illegible] native merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] privilege [illegible] advertising in their own [illegible] the publication [illegible] their announcement at Railway St[illegible] of attending their business.

[illegible] TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND [illegible] provided by the G. I. P. R. B. and C. I. Railways [illegible] destinations, placards exhibited at the different [illegible] these lines are every day becoming more and more [illegible] as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the [illegible] Public.

Ad[illegible] at the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their [illegible] posted, and [illegible] advertise for any [illegible] that may [illegible] on. The charges have been fixed [illegible] encourage Advertisers [illegible] now offered of making announcements [illegible] Public.

Placards, according [illegible] of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay [illegible]" Press.

SEWIN[illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one dozen qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports, Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off them.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—6, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY,

OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,

THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS,

Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.	THE ATHENÆUM.	THE CAWNPORE.	THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE REFORM.	THE HIMALAYA.	THE SIRHIND.	THE WESTERN INDIA.
THE WINDHAM.	THE NYNEE TAL.	THE TUTICORIN.	

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Ave [illegible] Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value.

3 months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine, Spirits, &c., &c., that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Paydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

IN BOTTLE.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Q's. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, Excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. do. Cup		11 8	...

IN WOOD.

CASH. 48 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		Per 46 Gals. Hdhs. duty paid. R. A.
251 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import for order,

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNES (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
[illegible]	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
[illegible]	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
[illegible]	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 [illegible]	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, Superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.	
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1 [illegible]
35 0	AMONTILLADO, cho[illegible]
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pa[illegible]
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavo[illegible]
24 8	PEDRO PURO, very pa[illegible]
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and [illegible]
21 [illegible]	MANZANILLA [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MADEIRA

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been [illegible] which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

[illegible] Rs. 16 0 / 18 0 / 19 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. [illegible]

APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Parties only liable to [illegible] having on eating a touch of liver or disordered digestion. [illegible]

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson, M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantages of Apollinaris Water is the guaranty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the many, which Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, [illegible] cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT; IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that both [illegible] of the Label, otherwise they may purchase water [illegible] not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

[illegible] Pamphlets, with analysis, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FURTHER REDUCTION.—PRICE LIST NOW READY.

			Rs.	as.	p.
BRANDY, Hennessey's *** Star	per doz.		33	0	0
„ Exshaw's No. 1	„		36	0	0
CLARET, St. Julien	quarts	„	9	8	0
„ „	pints	„	5	8	0
„ Medoc	quarts	„	11	0	0
„ „	pints	„	6	4	0
„ St. Estephe	quarts	„	13	0	0
„ „	pints	„	7	4	0
BACON	per lb.		0	13	0
HAM	„		0	13	0

All kinds of European Stores in Stock at low rates.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.

RINGS.

"Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	[illegible] 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	„	14 to 2[illegible]
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	„	16 to 2[illegible]
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP-RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	„	100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds from	„	20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood-stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	„	18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	„	20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	„	25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	„	35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	„	12 to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	„	30 to 80
[illegible]ZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings, from	„	20 to 40
[illegible]EPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	„	12 to 30
[illegible] enamelled Mottoes, a host of quaint conceits, each	„	25

HIS EX[illegible]

ICE!
TO REGIMENTAL [illegible]
CARRE'S IMP[illegible]
WITH THE NEW CONGELA[illegible]
TO BE HAD [illegible]
S. Rose & Co.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use. Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy [illegible]. Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the [illegible] with the wine is an entirely new adaptation. [illegible] & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have [illegible]

[illegible]

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

[illegible]

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER. [illegible]

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and [illegible]

☞ NOTE NEW ADDRESS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] COGNAC IN JARS.

[illegible] An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for [illegible]

LIQUEURS.

CURAÇOA, Amsterdam, Orange and White [illegible] CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle [illegible] YELLOW [illegible] MARASCHINO DE ZARA [illegible] MARTINIQUE [illegible] NOYAU [illegible] CHERRY BRANDY, Copenhagen [illegible] [illegible] BITTERS [illegible]

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

[illegible]

Sleeping Suits.

[illegible]

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

[illegible]

Cambric Handkerchiefs Hem[illegible]

[illegible]

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR [illegible]

BADHAM AND CO[illegible]
BOMBAY AND POONA.

[illegible] HATS AND HELMETS.

[illegible] have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the [illegible] Season.

FELT HATS.

[illegible]

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawkes' Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flat	14 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	6-8 to [illegible]
Drab Felt Milton Hats	[illegible]

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

[illegible] AND COMPANY,
[illegible] TAILORS,
[illegible]T, BOMBAY.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS, [illegible] Inventors, Patentees [illegible] AIR CHAMBER [illegible] HELMETS [illegible]

HOT CLIMATES.

14, Great Charlotte Street, [illegible]

THE ACT OF [illegible] the HIGH CO[illegible] and other Documen[illegible]

Printed and Pub[illegible] MACLEAN, [illegible] Street, Fort [illegible] AGENTS—Lo[illegible] PARIS; [illegible] Rivalt.—C[illegible] MADRAS [illegible]

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